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The Tokiyori Collection

of

JAPANESE, CHINESE AND KOREAN POTTERY

Loaned by N. J. SARGENT

ORIENTAL ROOM

GALLERY OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

Museum of History, Science and Art

EXPOSITION PARK
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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THE TOKIYORI COLLECTION
—— OF ——
ORIENTAL POTTERY

THIS collection, which comprises a large number of rare and unique pieces of Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Loo Choo pottery, has for many years been stored in the family kura (warehouse) of a Japanese nobleman who figured very prominently in the Satsuma rebellion and later in the Japanese navy. Some of the pieces have been in this one family for two or three centuries; others were added from time to time, resulting in this wonderfully representative collection.

The history of the origin of pottery making reaches back into the dim mythological past, but as an art I think I can safely say that the origin can be ascribed to the Chinese, who made fine pieces before the beginning of our era, and culminating in the wonderfully beautiful pieces produced during the Sung Dynasty (Tenth and Eleventh Centuries). The Japanese gradually learned the art from their neighbors the Chinese and Koreans and used the articles extensively in their tea ceremony.

Being a country of art lovers from very early times, every family of wealth usually formed collections of choice pieces, which they kept carefully packed away and stored in their kura. In this way many fine collections are in the hands of old Japanese families, which are jealously guarded from foreigners, and unlike the European and American collectors, the Japanese can in almost all cases rely on their descendants to keep their collections intact; but occasionally one does come to light, either through the necessity of procuring money, patriotism, as for instance at the time of the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese wars, when many collections were sold and the proceeds given to the government, and in very rare cases, inappreciation.

I think I can safely say that the best collections of Oriental Potteries are owned by Japanese.

N. J. SARGENT.

Los Angeles, November 1, 1916.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

JAPANESE

Tsushima Ware. This wase made in the Island of Tsushima, which is situated between Korea and Kiushiu. The ware was identical with that made in Korea, being in most cases made by Korean potters who settled there.

1. JAR. Brown stone ware. Flambe. About A. D. 1500. Height, ten and one-fourth inches.

Karatsu Ware. The factory is situated at the foot of a hill near the harbor of Karatsu, Hizen Province, and was founded about 780 A. D., probably by Korean potters. It may be considered the oldest glazed pottery made in Japan and resembles that of Korean manufacture. In consequence of the great demand and great rarity of Korean pottery in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, due to the growing popularity of the Tea Ceremony, the Karatsu potters produced imitations, which are now known as Oku-Korai (Old Korean), in order to distinguish it from the true Korean.

2. TEA JAR. Upper part covered with brownish drab and lower with greyish crackle glaze. About 1650. Height, five and three-eighths in.
3. WATER BOTTLE. Covered with drab glaze. About 1780. Height, eleven in.
4. WATER BOTTLE. Greyish ware covered with greyish crackled glaze. Five blue spots on shoulder. About 1700. Height, nine and three-eighths in.

Seto Ware. This ware is made in the village of Seto, Owari Province. Porcelain is called Setomono in Japan, meaning Seto article, Seto having produced porcelain as well as pottery from a very early date, the origin not being known. One of the most famous artisans, Kato Shirozaemon, went to China in A. D. 1222 to study the art of pottery making. On his return he started factories in several places without much

success until finally he discovered a good clay at a place called Obaga-futokoro in the village of Seto. Here he set up his kiln. His ware made from clay brought from China is called Kara-mono as distinguished from Ko-Seto, that made from Seto clay. His work became very much sought after, inasmuch as one tea bowl cost about $1,000, at the time of Hideyoshi (about 1600). His descendants continue the manufacture to the present day.

5. VASE. Streaked with light and dark brown glaze. Shaped by hand, showing finger marks. Signed, Antei 2nd year Kato Shisaku. Made by Kato Shirozaemon, 1228. Height, nine in.
6. ARTIST'S WATER BOTTLE. Shaped after Hotei's (God of Abundance) Bag. Reddish and brown glaze. About 1750. Height, five and one-half in.
7. FLOWER VASE. Greenish grey glaze. About 1750. Height, five and seven-eighths in.
8. JAR. Brown nashiji glaze. On the bottom the concentric markings called by the Japanese itoguiri. About 1750. Height, six in.
9. WALL FLOWER VASE. Brown glaze with white in relief. About 1725. Height, five and one-fourth in.
10. SAKE BOTTLE. Gourd-shaped. Rich brown glaze. About 1750. Height, seven and one-fourth in.
11. JAR. Copper glaze. About 1690. Height, five and one-half in.
12. WATER JAR. Brownish glaze. About 1575. Height, ten and one-half in.
13. WATER BOTTLE. Greyish white glaze with blue decoration. About 1700. Height, seventeen and one-half in.
14. JAR (with wooden cover). Brown glaze. Lower part unglazed. About 1775. Height, four and one-half in.
15. SAKE BOTTLE. Reddish brown, crackled glaze. Unglazed around base. About 1775. Height, eight and one-half in.
16. SAKE BOTTLE. Reddish glaze. About 1740. Height, six and one-fourth in.
17. WATER JAR. Dark brown glaze. About 1600. Height, six and three-fourths in.

18. BOTTLE. Reddish brown glaze. Unglazed around foot. About 1750. Height, eight and seven-eighths in.

19. BOTTLE. White glaze above shoulder, orange below. About 1750. Height, eight and one-eighth in.

20. WATER BOTTLE. Dark brown mottled glaze. About 1740. Height, thirteen and one-half in.

21. BOTTLE. Black Seto. Brown ware covered with black glaze. Marked Hei in light glaze. About 1750. Height, ten in.

Bizen Ware is made in the Province of Bizen. It appears that a kind of earthenware was made here as far back as the beginning of our era. The manufacture of stoneware was commenced in 1210, and continues to the present day. This ware is very hard and solid and mostly unglazed.

22. OKIMONO. Hotei. About 1720. Height, nine and three-fourths in.

23. BOTTLE. Reddish ware with embossed design. About 1760. Height, nine and one-half in.

24. BOTTLE. Aka Bizen (Red Bizen). Marked seal. About 1750. Height, six and one-fourth in.

25. BOTTLE. Brown ware partly glazed. About 1700. Height, six in.

26. WATER BOTTLE. Squat shape. Brown ware. About 1740. Height, seven and one-fourth in.

27. BOTTLE. Aka Bizen (Red Bizen). About 1750. Height, nine in.

28. BOTTLE VASE. Grey glaze splashed with greyish white. About 1710. Height, nine and one-half in.

29. ARTIST'S WATER BOTTLE. Shaped like the Bag of Wealth. Covered with a rich black and brown glaze. About 1800. Height, six in.

Shigaraki Ware is made in Shigaraki, Omi Province. This factory is supposed to have been started in 1300. This place became very renowned for its tea drinking utensils.

30. BOTTLE. Brown crackled, splashed from the top with bluish white glaze. About 1775. Height, ten and one-fourth in.

31. JAR. Crackled. Lower part covered with brown glaze, upper part turquoise blue, which has been allowed to run down over the brown. About 1775. Height, eight and one-half in.

32. JAR. Crackled. Yellowish brown glaze with cobalt bamboo design. About 1725. Height, five and three-fourths in.

33. VASE. Yellowish brown glaze with frog in relief. About 1740. Height, seven and five-eighths in.

Tamba Ware. Made in the province of the same name. The stoneware produced here was very similar to that made in Korea and Cochin China.

34. JAR. Brownish stoneware with splashes of yellowish glaze. About 1750. Height, eight and one-half in.

Asahi Ware is made at Uji, in Yamashiro Province. The factory was founded about 1650.

35. SAKE BOTTLE. Covered with greyish crackled glaze. About 1775. Height, seven and seven-eighths in.

Takatori Ware is manufactured in the village of Sobara-mura in Chikuzen Province. This kiln started early in the Fifteenth Century. Its name is derived from one of the two families who descended from Igarashi Jihei, who worked here at the end of the Seventeenth Century.

36. BOTTLE. Top yellowish running down over brown glaze. Decorated with Hotei in black and gold laquer. About 1740. Height, nine and one-half in.

37. VASE. Black glaze over yellowish ware. About 1750. Height, six and seven-eighths in.

38. TEA BOWL. Covered with a thin reddish and brown glaze. About 1700. Height, four in.

Hagi Ware. Made at Hagi, Nagato Province. The origin is unknown. In 1510 the making of tea bowls was started here, previous to when only common kinds of ware were made. In the early part of the Seventeenth Century a Korean, Korai Saiyemon (Rikei) settled here and began by making a kind of faience. A part of the foot of pieces made by him has been cut out, leaving a space of triangular form. This peculiarity is often seen in pieces made in Korea, Tsushima, Higo and Satsuma. His descendants still work at the same location.

39. BOTTLE. Crackled. Yellowish brown glaze. About 1750. Height, nine in.

40. TEA BOWL. Brown ware covered with pale greyish glaze. About 1800. Height, two and five-eighths in.

Raku Ware. This ware was made from clay found at Juraku, a district of Kyoto. It was first introduced by a Korean named Ameya, who died in 1574, leaving a son, Tanaka Chojiro, to follow him. Chojiro was honored by the Taiko Hideyoshi with a gold seal engraved with the character Raku, meaning joy, taken probably from the name of the place where the kiln was situated. Juraku Chojiro used this seal in making his pieces, but during the time of the second Chojiro, his son, the seal was lost, after which each manufacturer used his own seal. The ware is still made by the same family, the present being the twelfth generation.

41. TEA BOWL. Black with splashes of red glaze. Gold repair marks. About 1800. Height, three and one-fourth in.

42. TEA BOWL. Black glaze. Incised decoration. About 1800. Height three in.

Kenzan Ware. This kiln was erected in Narutaki, Kyoto, at the foot of Atagoyama, by Shinsho, a brother of the famous artist Ogata Korin. He worked at his kiln as a pastime, making imitations of Ninsei ware. He died in 1742 at the age of 82. His work was in great favor among "chajin" (tea drinkers). The origin of the name was derived from the position of his kiln, being to the northwest of the Emperor's palace, this direction being in Chinese "Ken," he adopted the name Kenzan, "Northwest Mountain." This kiln is still in existence.

43. WALL VASE. Greenish white glaze. Decoration fungus in relief and splashed with blue and dark brown glazes. About 1730. Height, four and one-half in.

Awata Ware. This is manufactured at Awata, in Kyoto. The clay for making this ware is procured locally and also in Satsuma, hence the name Awata Satsuma. Most of the so-called Satsuma ware now sold is made at Awata.

44. VASE. Gourd shaped. Light creamy ware covered with a finely crackled glaze. Decorated in green and blue floral design. Made by Ninsei. About 1690. Height, three and five-eighths in.

45. SAKE POT. Fine white crackled glaze, decorated with a "No" dancer in brown and blue. About 1830. Height, six and one-half in.

46. FIRE BOWL. Fine light brown ware. Decoration in relief, conventional design in dark blue, green and yellow. Signed Kinkozan. About 1800. Height, three in.

47. JAR. Light yellow ware decorated in heavy relief. Conventional design in dark blue, yellow and white. Made by Hozan. About 1825. Height, four in.

48. JAR. Same description as No. 47. Height four in.

49. WINE POT. Square. Slate colored ware. Decorated with a raised conventional floral design in grey, red and dark blue crackle glaze. About 1780. Height, eight and one-fourth in.

Kiyomizu Ware. The approach to the Temple of Kiyomizu in Kyoto is lined on both sides with shops at which both porcelain and potteries are on display, each shop having their own particular wares, which they manufacture on the premises, the kilns being at the back of the shops. Most of the clay is imported from other places in Japan.

50. SAKE POT. Decorated and shaped by hand. Water fall and people. Yellowish brown glaze. Made by Takahashi Dohachi. About 1830. Height, six and seven-eighths in.

51. PICNIC SAKE POT. Dull light grey glaze. Decoration chrysanthemums in cobalt blue. Rakuyake by Maruta. About 1750. Height, twelve and one-half in.

52. BOTTLE. Bluish white glaze. Decorated with blue under the glaze. Sometsuki. About 1750. Height, ten in.

53. BOTTLE. Yellowish white crackled glaze, decorated with chrysanthemums in blue and green. Kiln burned. About 1700. Height, eleven and one-fourth in.

54. BOTTLE. Gourd shaped. Entirely covered with brown glaze. Mark "Kyo" in oval. About 1740. Height, twelve in.

55. ARTIST'S WATER BOTTLE. Covered with crackled glaze. Decoration, medallions in blue and green. About 1725. Height, four and seven-eighths in.

56. SAKE POT. Fine crackled yellow brown glaze with decoration in black. About 1780. Height, six and one-fourth in.

57. BOTTLE VASE. Greyish glaze, decorated in brown. About 1750. Height, nine and one-fourth in.

58. SAKE POT. Dark grey brown, shark's skin glaze. About 1750. Height, nine and five-eighths in.

59. TEA POT. Brown crackled glaze with raised decoration in green, blue and yellow. About 1750. Height, five and seven-eighths in.

60. FIRE BOX. Fine ware covered with crackled white glaze, with raised conventional design in green, blue and red. About 1775. Height, five in.

Eiraku Ware. Made at Kyoto. Up to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century only earthenware braziers were made, but at this time Zengoro Ryozen (the tenth generation) adopted the family name, Eiraku, with which name he was honored by the Prince of Kii on account of the ornamentations on his ware resembling that first made in China during the reign of the Emperor Yung Lo (1403-25), pronounced in Japanese Eiraku. The present representative of the family, who is the thirteenth generation, completely sustains the family fame.

61. TEA BOWL. Yellowish glaze on brown stoneware. Mark Eiraku seal. About 1825. Height, three in.

Satsuma Ware. The origin of this factory dates back to A. D. 1592, when Yoshihiro, Prince of Satsuma, and a general in the Taiko's army, brought back some Korean potters with their families, on their return from the expedition into that country. These first settled at Kagoshima, Satsuma Province, and afterwards at Chusa, Osumi Province. At this latter place they made what is now known as Ko-chusa. Afterwards they moved to Nawashirogawa, near Kagoshima, where they still are. The kilns here are the only ones in Japan built in the true Korean way.

62. JAR. Stoneware, covered with a brown and greyish flambe glaze. About 1790. Height, nineteen and one-half in.

63. VASE. Covered with a fine crackled yellowish glaze. About 1720. Height, nine and three-fourths in.

64. BOTTLE. Greyish crackled glaze. About 1750. Height, eleven in.

65. VASE. Quadrangular. Light greyish crackled glaze. About 1750. Height, ten in.

66. BOTTLE (with laquer stopper). Black Satsuma. About 1750. Height, nine and five-eighths in.

67. KORO. Brown ware covered with a fine black glaze. Decoration maple leaves and tree in red, green and brown. Shakudo (gold bronze) cover. About 1750. Height, five and seven-eighths in.

68. BOTTLE. Covered with brown glaze, except on neck, which is black, and the floral design, which is yellowish. About 1700. Height, eleven and one-fourth in.

69. BOTTLE. Finger decorations. Covered with white glaze with green and brown spots. About 1750. Height, seven and three-fourths in.

70. BOTTLE. Fine brown crackled glaze. About 1700. Height, ten and one-fourth in.

71. SAKE POT. Black Satsuma. Dark brown glaze with white flambe. About 1750. Height, seven and seven-eighths in.

72. VASE. Stoneware. Flambe. Handles Shishi heads. About 1720. Height, nine and three-fourths in.

73. VASE. Gourd shaped. Covered with cream glaze with raised brown design. About 1720. Height, seven and one-fourth in.

74. VASE. Gourd shaped. Tiger stripe decoration. Fine ware covered with finely crackled cream glaze splashed with reddish brown. About 1800. Height, seven and one-fourth in.

75. BOTTLE VASE. Stoneware. Covered, except around foot, with a brown and white flambe glaze. About 1750. Height, five and one-fourth in.

77. VASE. Black and grey flambe, called frog spawn decoration. About 1720. Height, eight and one-half in.

Yokoi Ware. Made in Tokyo within the last few years.

78. VASE. Beaker shaped. Covered with a mottled glaze. Height, sixteen in.

Banko Ware is made in several districts surrounding Yokkaichi, Ise Province. The name originated from the name of Banko Kichibei, the founder.

79. SAKE BOTTLE. Kan Robiyaki, a celebrated pottery. Covered with a brown glaze with incised conventionalized magatama and karakusa design. This shape was only used when presenting sake to a temple. About 1820. Height, ten and one-half in.

80. WALL FLOWER VASE. Unglazed, except for the decoration, which is in high relief. This being the Myoga plant (zingiber mioga) and the character kotobuki (long life) in white, blue and red enamels. About 1750. Height, seven and three-fourths in.

Hizen Ware. A number of kilns have been erected in the Province of Hizen—Karatsu, Arita, Okawaji, Mikawaji, Yoshida, etc. What is said above in reference to the origin of Satsuma ware applies here. The founder, a Korean named Risampei, settled at Tanakamura, now known as Arita, about 1600. Since then many potters gathered in the province and made it the great porcelain center of Japan.

81. SAKE POT. Finely crackled brownish glaze. Marked Hozan saku, made by Hozan. Held sake for at least fifty years. About 1750. Height, five in.

82. SAKE POT. Finely crackled brown glaze with white line decoration resembling that on Korean pieces. About 1650. Height, six in.

84. VASE. Whitish glaze with black decoration. Marked Rakuzan, potter's name. About 1780. Height, five and one-half in.

85. BOTTLE. Egg plant shape. Covered with black, brown and white glaze. Made at Mikawachi. About 1775. Height, seven and one-half in.

Yatsushiro Ware. This ware is made at the village of Shirino Toyohara, near the town of Yatsuhashi, Higo Province, where the factory was founded in the early Seventeenth Century.

83. SAKE POT. Crackled brown glaze, dark on neck and streaks forming decoration. About 1720. Height, six and one-half in.

86. BOTTLE. Greyish crackled glaze with pine and key pattern decoration in white. This piece is what is known as Mishima Satsuma, i. e., an imitation of Mishima ware, which is of Korean origin.

Ryukyu Ware. This ware was made in the Loochoo (Ryukyu) Islands which is the chain of islands extending south from Kyushu. The general character of the piece in this collection shows great similarity in color and spirit to much of the N. A. Indian work.

87. JAR. Coarse brown ware decorated with rough and crude floral design in dull red, yellow, green, blue and white. About 1500. Height, fourteen and one-half in.

KOREAN

88. BOTTLE. Globular. Thin ware covered with a crackled celedon and brown glaze. About 1700. Height, thirteen in.

89. JAR. Globular. The upper part covered with black glaze splashed with a lighter shade. Lower part unglazed. About A. D. 1250. Height, sixteen in.

90. VASE. Dark brown glaze. About 1600. Height, eight in.

91. BOTTLE VASE. Above shoulder greyish white crackle, below, bronze glaze. About 1600. Height, seven and three-fourths in.

92. BOTTLE VASE. Quadrangular. Finely crackled cream glaze. About 1700. Height, seven and one-fourth in.

93. OBLONG DISH. Bronze glaze. About 1725. Height, one and seven-eighths in. Diameter, six by ten in.

94. OBLONG DISH. Greenish crackled glaze. Decorated with incised characters. About 1725. Height, two in. Diameter, five and one-half by ten in.

95. JAR. Globular. Greyish glaze. Decoration dragon, clouds, etc., in brown. About 1500. Height, thirteen in.

96. BOWL. Greenish crackle with conventional design under the glaze. About 1200. Height, three and one-half in. Diameter, seven and one-half in.

97. BOWL. Brown ware covered with greenish grey glaze. Yellowish decoration. About 1400. Height, two and one-half in. Diameter, seven and one-half in.

98. JAR. Flambe. About 1690. Height, eight and three-fourths in.

99. WATER JAR with spout and five loop handles. Very light ware, covered with reddish brown glaze, with lighter colored band running around part of the middle. Lower part unglazed. About 1500. Height, nine and five-eighths in.

CHINESE

100. WINE POT. Covered with black glaze, except for three conventional chrysanthemums in white and brown. Scratched on side character "Hwang" (Imperial) Shun-chih 1644-1661. Height, six in.

101. INCENSE BURNER. Shape Eosaurus chinensis. Jaspar glaze. Height, five in.

102. COW. Red glaze. Tao Kwang, 1821-1851. 1851.

103. FIGURE. Hotei. Head and body red glazed, coat green and skirt yellow. Made in Cochin China. About 1750. Height, four and one-half in.

104. VASE. Covered with a dull black glaze. Ornamented with a conventional design in slight relief. Mark Yung Cheng seal, 1723-1736. Height, six and three-fourths in.

105. TWO FIGURES. Covered with a very dark, almost black, glaze. Ming Dynasty. About 1500. Height, eight in.

106. FIGURE. One of the Immortals riding a single horned cow. Glaze similar to No. 105. Kang Hsi, 1661-1722. Height, seven and one-fourth in.

107. TEA BOWL. White crackled glaze. Crackles red. Chien Lung, 1736-96. Height, two and one-fourth in. Diameter, four and one-half in.

108. BOWL. Apple green crackled glaze. Chien Lung, 1736-96. Height, one and three-fourths in. Diameter, four and one-half in.

109. BOWL. Crackled celedon glaze. Ming Dynasty. About 1550. Height, two and one-eighth in. Diameter, four and one-fourth in.

110. TEA JAR. Foochow ware. Brown matt glaze with landscape decoration in green, red, yellow, white and blue enamels. Chia Ching, 1796-1821. Height, four and one-half in.

111. VASE. Lapis lazuli glaze. Sung Dynasty, Thirteenth Century. Height, seven and three-fourths in.

112. VASE. Iron rust glaze. Kang Hsi, 1662-1722. Height, six and one-half in.

113. TEA POT. Boccaro ware. Oval shape. Conventional design in yellowish raised biscuit. Chien Lung, 1736-96. Height, four and three-fourths in.

114. TEA POT. Boccaro ware. Ornamented with nuts in high relief. Chien Lung, 1736-96. Height, three and one-half in.

115. JAR. Wooden cover and stand. Cochin China ware. Incised floral design. Covered with a thin green glaze. Sung Dynasty, Twelfth Century. Height, five in.

116. TILE. Horned and winged lion sitting. Imperial yellow glaze splashed with green. Ming Dynasty. About 1450. Height, ten and three-fourths in.

117. TILE. Lao Tze, on horse back, holding jui (sceptre). Black glaze. Ming Dynasty. About 1450. Height, nine and one-half in.